

more than 200-year-old constitutional Republic, if we cannot play a constructive role in taming the free-trade levianthan, then we are unworthy of our esteemed title.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

IN RECOGNITION OF RAYMOND BOURQUE

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment that I know my colleague from Massachusetts shares with me to pay special recognition and tribute, celebrating the career of one of New England's most beloved sports figures, Raymond Bourque, who announced his retirement today.

Over the course of a 22-year career in the National Hockey League, this future-certain Hall-of-Famer set a standard for all athletes—playing with a special kind of determination and grit and, above all, class that has been recognized by his fellow players and by sports fans all over this country and indeed the world.

He came to us in Boston from Canada as a teenager to play for our beloved Boston Bruins, earning Rookie of the Year honors for that first year in 1979 to 1980.

Many make a large splash with a lot of headlines in the first year, but Ray proved, even as he won Rookie of the Year, to be more marathon than sprint. Through perseverance and a deep dedication to his craft, he played his way into the hearts of sports fans across the region and throughout the league.

For over 20 years, touching literally four different decades for those 20 years, he was the foundation on which the Boston Bruins built their teams and chased the dream of bringing the Stanley Cup back to Boston. Alas, that was not to happen.

The statistics, however, of his chase speak for themselves: The highest scoring defenseman in league history; a 19-time All-Star; a five-time Norris Trophy winner as the league's best defenseman. But in many ways it was more than goals and assists and legendary defense that won him the tremendous admiration of Boston fans. It was his performance beyond the game itself.

December 3, 1987, is a day that remains indelibly imprinted in the hearts and minds of Boston sports folklore. It is next to Fisk's homer, Havlicek's steal, and Orr's flying goal. That day Bruin Hall-of-Famer Phil Esposito's No. 7 was retired and raised to the rafters of the old Boston Garden. Ray Bourque also wore No. 7 and most believed he was going to continue to wear his number for the remainder of his career.

That night, Ray touched generations of fans and nonfans by skating over to Esposito, removing his No. 7 jersey to reveal a new No. 77 that he was to wear for the rest of his illustrious career. He handed the No. 7 jersey to a stunned and emotional Esposito and said, "This is yours, big fella. It never should have been mine."

The Stanley Cup was the one thing that was missing during his years in Boston that continued to elude him and his teammates. In fact, Ray had the most games played without winning a Stanley cup—1,825. However, that distinction did not diminish him in the eyes of his fans or his teammates, the teammates who were proud to call him captain. It only made them all want to give him one last opportunity to prevail. With that in mind, Boston gave Ray his leave and he set his sights on that final goal—to win a Stanley Cup—only this time he set out to do it with the Colorado Avalanche.

Even after Ray left the Bruins in the midst of the 2000 season in search of that goal, the Boston fans never left him. His new Colorado team immediately recognized his value as a leader and they awarded him the moniker of assistant captain upon his arrival. When he finally raised the cup over his head in triumph this past season, all of New England cheered for him. In fact, in an unprecedented show of support for another team's victory, over 15,000 Bourque and Boston fans joined in a celebration on Boston's City Hall Plaza when Ray brought home the Stanley Cup earlier this month. It belonged to Ray and to Boston for those moments as much as to Colorado and the Avalanche.

Today we learned that Ray Bourque has laced up his skates as a professional in competition for the final time. He will retire and come home to Massachusetts to be with his wife, Christiane, and their three children, Melissa, Christopher, and Ryan. He will watch his eldest son, 15-year-old Christopher, as he plays hockey at a new school.

It is both fair and appropriate to say that for all of his children, as well as all young children, you could not have a better role model, not just in hockey but in life.

I have been privileged to share a number of charitable events with Ray Bourque. He is tireless in his contribution back to the community and in the leadership to help to build a better community.

If Ray's career were only measured in numbers, he would be an automatic Hall-of-Famer. But when you take the full measure of the man, he has shown to be one of those few athletes who transcends sports. He could have played a couple of years more. He could have made millions of more dollars. But he chose to go out on top and to return to his family. He felt his family had made enough sacrifices for him, and it was time for him to be there for them.

In Massachusetts, and fans everywhere, I think there is a special sense of gratitude for his success, for his happiness, and we are appreciative of all of his years with the Bruins and proud to have him back home in Massachusetts.

We wish him and his family well.

SOUTH DAKOTA NATIONAL PEACE ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I am honored today to present to my colleagues in the Senate an essay by Austin Lammers of Hermosa, SD. Austin is a student at St. Thomas More High School and he is the National Peace Essay Contest winner for South Dakota.

I ask unanimous consent that the essay be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FAILURE IN AFRICA

Imagine how horrible living in a third world country would be during a giant civil war, and the people that are supposed to help allow death, famine and increased war. Death and war is precisely what has happened in this past decade in the warring countries of Somalia and Rwanda. Outsiders, such as the United Nations, can occasionally help in violent civil outbreaks but they are not consistent and rarely make the situation much better. Third parties should not interfere in civil conflicts unless they are well prepared, respond quickly, and benefit the country they are interfering.

Drought and famine has been the reason for civil war in Somalia since 1969, but the most recent civil war erupted between rebel and governmental forces in 1991 (Fox 90). The rebel forces seized Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, and forced President Siad Barre to flee the country (Potter 12). The takeover which destroyed the economy also began a famine for about 4.5 million people who were faced with starvation, malnutrition, and related diseases (Johnston 5). The UN wanted to intervene; but according to the Charter, the UN can only act to stop war between nations, not civil war within a single country (Potter 26). Therefore, in December 1992 UN Secretary General, Butros-Ghali, passed Resolution 794 that permitted the UN to secure Somalia (Potter 27).

Following Resolution 794 the UN began the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) which monitored the new cease-fire between the rebels and the government forces while delivering humanitarian aid (Johnston 28). The cease-fire did not last long, and soon the sides were fighting again, but this time with UN peacekeepers caught in the middle (Benton 129). As the fighting grew worse, the UN soon abandoned UNOSOM (Johnston 29). A U.S. led force; the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to make a safe environment for delivery of humanitarian aid replaced UNOSOM (Benton 133). In May 1993, UNOSOM II replaced UNITAF; but only starvation was relieved, there was still governmental unrest (Benton 136).

The U.S. decided to leave Somalia when on October 3, 1993, a Somalia rebel group shot down a U.S. helicopter, killing eighteen American soldiers (Fox 19). The U.S. was evacuated by 1994, and by 1995 all UN forces had left (Fox 22).

After the abandonment by UN in 1995, the new police force created by the UN committed numerous human rights abuses (Potter 17). Also bad weather, pests, and the UN ban on the export of livestock to the U.S. and Saudi Arabia have worsened the economy in Somalia (Johnston 56). The drop in economy has caused lowered employment and increased starvation (Johnston 60).

The UN should not have intervened in Somalia, but rather let Somalia deal with their own internal problems. While the UN was in Somalia, they made the war bigger and thus causing more starvation. After the UN was